

VICTORY AT EXPENSE OF BLOODSHED

Fierce Fight Off Cienfuegos Harbor.

WOUNDS AND DEATH

One American Killed and Seven Badly Wounded.

MANY SPANIARDS PERISHED.

Shell Blows a Fort Filled With Them to Atoms.

SHORT BUT THRILLING ACTION.

The Marblehead, Nashville and Windom Had Been Sent to Cienfuegos to Cut the Cable Connecting Havana With Santiago de Cuba and They Accomplished Their Task Despite the Most Determined Resistance The Details.

KEY WEST, May 14.—The United States cruiser Marblehead, the gunboat Nashville and the auxiliary cruiser Windom steamed up to the harbor of Cienfuegos early Wednesday morning with orders to cut the cable connecting Havana with Santiago de Cuba. This task was accomplished but only after a terrific fight between our warships and several thousand Spanish troops which lined the shore and lay concealed behind improvised breastworks.

One man, a seaman, named Reagan, of the Marblehead, was killed in one of the working small boats, and six men were severely wounded. In addition, a large number on board the ship received minor wounds. Captain S. E. Maguire, of the Windom, believes that several of the six badly wounded men were brought to Key West this morning on the Windom cannot recover.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is the list of killed and badly wounded:

Reagan, seaman of the Marblehead, killed.

The badly wounded are:

John Davis, of New York.

John J. Doran, of Fall River, Mass.

Ernest Santozze, of New York.

Herman W. Hochmeister, of New York.

Robert Boltz, of North Carolina, of the Nashville.

Soon after the arrival of the warships off Cienfuegos, four boats were launched and proceeded to shore for the purpose of grappling for the cable in order to cut it. The warships lay to about 1,000 yards or more off the harbor.

It was observed that the Spanish troops had assembled ashore but it was not known that heavy guns had been placed in a battery and that the old lighthouse, far out on the neck of land, had been transformed into a formidable fort.

When the commanders of the Marblehead and the Nashville called for volunteers to man the boats and cut the cable the men responded with a jump.

Lieutenant M. R. Windom, of the Nashville, took command of the Nashville's boat.

SEEKING THE CABLE.

The shore surrounding the entrance of the harbor was shelled and then the boats proceeded in.

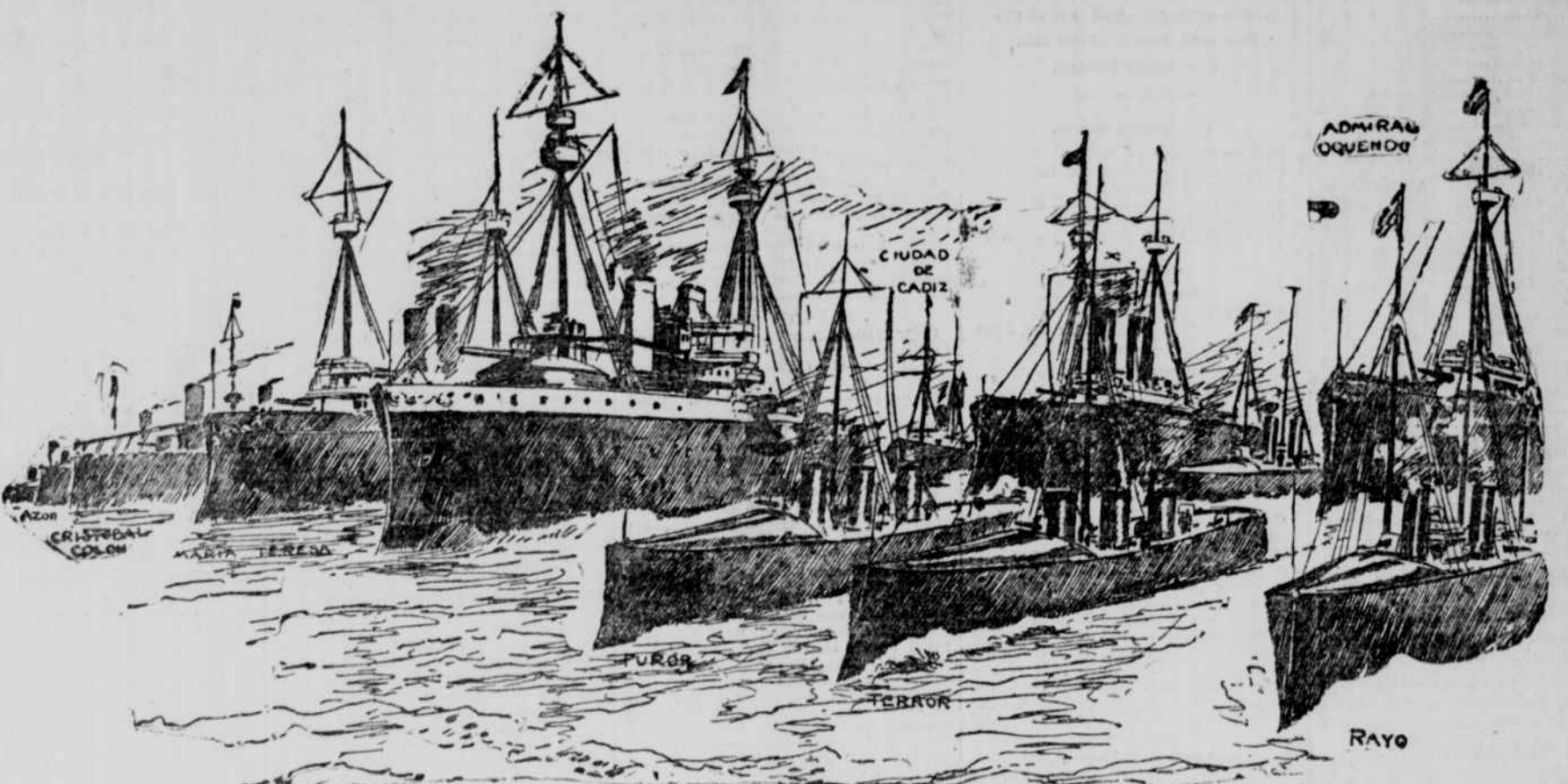
The work of finding the cable was slow and cautiously proceeded with. The cable was deep in the channel and was found with difficulty. One of the relays of the cable had been cut when the Spanish opened fire.

The marines in the boats replied at once and a machine gun from the forward launch sent in a stream of bullets.

while heavy shells from the warship drove the Spaniards from the rifle pits at the shore, many of them seeking refuge in the light house fort, which was afterwards torn to pieces by a shell from the Windom. As there were great numbers of Spaniards in and behind the fort at the time, there is no doubt that many of them were killed.

With desperate courage, the American sailors remained calmly at their posts and succeeded in dragging up the second relay of the cable and severing it. Seven men badly wounded was the count, and

THE SPANISH CAPE VERDE FLEET HEADING FOR CUBA.



The much discussed squadron is now in the Caribbean Sea, northwest of Venezuela. Sampson and Schley are in pursuit, and the race will be close if they succeed in heading off the enemy.

A BIG CONTRACT FOR CERVERAS.

He Was to Have Raided Several American Cities

HIS PLANS ALTERED.

The Tate of Manila Proved a Warning to Him.

HE MAY BOMBARD CHARLESTON.

This Said to Be His Plan if He is Blocked Off from Cuba by Sampson and Schley—Reports from the Philippines—Cavite is Now Evacuated by the Spanish. The Arsenal Surrenders.

LONDON, May 14.—The Star says a Madrid dispatch via Paris throws interesting light, gathered from an official source, on Admiral Cerveras' movements since he left the Cape Verde Islands. It appears that he headed for St. Pierre, Miquelon, on the coast of Newfoundland, where sealed instructions awaited him.

Their coilers from Sidney were met, and the Spanish fleet coaled. Admiral Cerveras' instructions then were to raid Portland, Boston and Newport, and if Rear Admiral Sampson bombarded Havana, to draw him off. The news from Manila seems to have changed the plans.

The next proposed move was to decoy Rear Admiral Sampson to Porto Rico and then sail rapidly for Havana and destroy the few ships left there.

Finally, should Admiral Cerveras, on reaching Santiago de Cuba, learn that two American squadrons were coming to meet him, thus leaving the sea free, his plan would be to avoid them, sail straight for Charleston and bombard that city.

SPANISH REPORTS.

MADRID, May 14.—A dispatch to the Liberal from Manila, dated May 9th and sent by a special steamer to Hong Kong, says:

"The arsenal has surrendered and Cavite has been evacuated by our troops. The Spanish losses were three hundred men killed and six hundred men wounded. The enemy suffered considerably, including an officer killed on the Olympia. The Baltimore was damaged. Our shells did not burst, and all the enemy's shells burst."

"Admiral Dewey has had a long conference with the foreign consul. The Yankees took and burned the"

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PLAN FOR THE CUBAN INVASION.

Lieut. Rowan Brings Despatches from Garcia.

WANTSTOCO-OPERATE

Col. Wagner of the Advisory Board in Tampa.

GEN. MILES IS EXPECTED SOON.

Details of the Trip of Lieut. Rowan Across to Cuba to Find the Camp of Gen. Garcia—A Dangerous, Exhaustive Journey—Situation at Tampa—Three Regiments Arrive.

TAMPA, FLA., May 14.—Colonel A. L. Wagner, representing the army on the Advisory Board of the War Department and a member of General Miles' staff, arrived in Tampa to-day and reported at once to General Wade. Colonel Wagner said he expects General Miles will leave Washington for Tampa to-day. He refused to talk on the subject of his visit here.

The presence of a member of the Advisory Board in Tampa at this time, however, has brought about a feeling that the time for the invasion of Cuba by the United States forces is now very near. Added significance was given Colonel Wagner's visit to Tampa by the arrival on the steamer Mascott to-day of Lieutenant A. S. Rowan, who accompanied Captain Dorn on the Leyden expedition from Key West to Cuba.

DISPATCHES FROM GARCIA.

Lieutenant Rowan brought with him dispatches from the insurgent leader, General Garcia, involving, it is believed, a complete plan for the co-operation of that part of the Cuban army with the forces of the United States. Lieutenant Rowan was brought to Tampa from Port Tampa on a special train, and was immediately shown to Colonel Wagner's apartments in the Tampa Bay Hotel.

Lieutenant Rowan said he had no trouble in landing in Cuba. General Garcia's headquarters are at present at Bayamo, one of the most important cities of Santiago de Cuba, from which place the Spanish troops were recently driven. Here a large quantity of much needed supplies were captured. With the exception of perhaps half a dozen seaports the insurgents are now in complete possession of the eastern portion of the island, Lieutenant Rowan says the dread-

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NEARLY READY FOR THE FRONT.

The Second Regiment to Leave This Week.

MORE SOLDIERS HERE

Five Including Company C of Richmond Added to Camp Lee.

COL. BAKER'S FIRST ORDERS.

Non Commissioned Officers and Privates Can Leave Camp Only on Permission and Not More Than Six from One Company at a Time. A Soldier Stabbed by a Negro—Sunday Services.

Colonel J. C. Baker, the commandant of the Second Regiment, who is in charge of Camp Lee, has taken hold of his important and responsible position in dead earnest, and does not intend to mince matters, as may be seen from the following orders which he issued late last evening:

Orders No. 1:

Until countermanded, the following orders will be observed:

1. Reveille, 5:30 P. M.

Guard mount, 3 A. M.

Sick call, 9 A. M.

Company drill, 10 A. M.

Company roll-calls, 3 P. M.

Taps, 9:30 P. M.

2. Company commanders will be held responsible for discipline of their companies, and will not permit their men to leave camp without permission, and not more than six non-commissioned officers or men at any one time.

Special Orders No. 1:

Detail guard Sunday, May 15, 1898: Officer of the day, R. F. Taylor, captain Company F, Second Regiment.

Officer of the guard, G. H. Bentley, first Lieutenant Company G, Second Regiment.

Company A—Seven men.

Company C—One Lieutenant, seven men.

Company E—One Lieutenant, two corporals, three men.

Company F—One corporal, seven men.

Company H—Seven men.

Company K—One corporal, seven men.

Company D—One corporal, seven men.

Special Order, No. 2:

Company commanders will send their quartermaster-sergeants to the cookhouse at 6 o'clock A. M. Sunday, May

15th, when they will be served with pots of hot coffee for their men.

Special Order No. 2: Second Lieutenant C. L. Wright, Company B, Fourth Regiment, Infantry, is hereby detailed as post postmaster for Camp Lee, and will make such orders as may be necessary for the establishment of an office at the camp.

TO REPORT VERY SOON.

Lieutenant J. P. Barney, the engineer officer on the staff of the Blues' Battalion, has been appointed Post Adjutant for Camp Lee and will enter upon his duties this morning.

From present indications it is safe to say that the Second Regiment will be ordered to leave for Tampa by Tuesday. All the companies that will make up the regiment are in the city and will be examined and mustered in as rapidly as possible. Major James C. Watson, Jr., reported for duty at Camp Lee yesterday morning and all the field and staff officers of the regiment are now present. Captain C. V. Campbell is the adjutant of the regiment.

A United States officer stated last evening that he had received positive information from Washington to the effect that the Second Regiment would be directed to leave for Tampa immediately after after it had been mustered in and that all the necessary equipments would be shipped for the regiment directly to Tampa.

A good deal of complaint has been made during the week as to the character of the food furnished the soldiers. When the matter was submitted to Adjutant-General Nalle last evening, he at once conferred with Lieutenant Price, U. S. A., on the subject, and the latter officer immediately went to the camp, where he made the proper arrangements to have the evil remedied, and it is expected that after this morning there will be no further ground for complaint.

COMPANY C IN CAMP.

Company C of the First Regiment, the Guard of the Commonwealth, which will hereafter be known as Company L of the Second Regiment, assembled yesterday afternoon at the Regimental Armory at 4 o'clock under orders to repair to Camp Lee. Captain George P. Shackelford was in command and First Lieutenant George N. Stimpert and Second Lieutenant B. M. Hartman were also on hand, and the company was escorted by a detail from Company F in charge of a sergeant and by the Drum Corps of the regiment. The company reached the Fair Grounds shortly before 6 o'clock, and was at once taken into the auditorium where they were lustily cheered by the soldiers present. They were assigned to temporary quarters in the western gallery.

The company will be examined to-day and at once mustered into the service. The Richmond Grays, Company A, of the First Regiment, who will hereafter go by the name of Company M, Second Regiment, has been ordered to assemble at the Regimental Armory this evening at 9:30 o'clock, and the men will stay there under strict discipline until further orders. The men will be fed there at the expense of the government and will be examined and mustered into service in all probability on Monday, after which they will be ordered into camp.

The Walker Light Guard, Company B, First Regiment, Captain William Russell commanding, will also probably be ordered out to-morrow. The Portsmouth Rifles, Company L, still form a portion of the Second Regiment, and have not been transferred to the Fourth Regiment, as has been reported, and it is not likely that such a change will be made. In order to bring about such a transfer, it would be appropriate to first consult the commanders of the two regiments, which, however, has not been done in this instance. The Alexandria Light Infantry, Company P, Third Regiment, will therefore, remain where it is, at least for the present, and will not be transferred to the Second to take the place of the Portsmouth Company.

TEMPEST IN A TEA POT.

Some little family row occurred yesterday morning in Company A, Second Regiment, Captain John W. Magruder commanding. It seems that some understanding had existed by which the ranks

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SPANISH FLEET IS LOCATED.

Sighted to the North of Venezuela.

HEADING FOR CUBA.

Admiral Sampson's Squadron Also Placed.

IT LIES AT PUERTA PLATA.

On the Northern Coast of San Domingo.

WILL BE NO IMMEDIATE BATTLE.

The Spaniards Succeeded in Passing South of the American Fleet, and Are Now to the Westward in the Caribbean Sea Working their Way, Most Probably, to the Coast of Cuba.

Cuban Blockading Fleet is to Be Well Cared For.

CAPE HAITIEN, May 14.—The steamer Supply, (formerly the American steamer Illinois), under command of Lieutenant Roberts, from Philadelphia, arrived here at half past 5 o'clock to-day. Upon his arrival Lieutenant Roberts wired to Admiral Sampson for orders. Admiral Sampson is at Puerto Plata on the north coast of Santo Domingo. He communicated to-day with the American consul at Cape Haitien.

THE SPANISH FLEET.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Definite official information reported to the authorities late this afternoon that the Spanish had been sighted off the island of Curacao, one of the Dutch West Indies, lying off the north coast of Venezuela.

This information was regarded as of vital importance, as it not only fixed the position of the enemy, but disclosed the purpose of the Spanish Admiral to elude Admiral Sampson's fleet and make his way through the Caribbean Sea, probably to Cuba. The island of Curacao was originally Spanish and is peopled mainly by descendants of Spaniards, though it is now one of the Dutch possessions.

The Spanish Admiral's course was also influenced by the fact that the French cable, starting from Caracas, Venezuela, touches at the island of Curacao, thence proceeding northward through the Caribbean to Haiti, with spurs running east and west to Porto Rico and Cuba, respectively. He is thus enabled to get in touch with Curacao with the Spanish authorities in Cuba and Porto Rico, and through them directly with the Spanish admiral at Madrid.

NO IMMEDIATE BATTLE.

No immediate battle with Admiral Sampson's fleet is now expected, as the Spaniards, it seems likely, have succeeded in passing south of the American fleet, and are now well to the westward of it. As the enemy is in reach of the cable, the Navy Department regards it as of the most vital concern that the exact whereabouts of the American ships should not be made known during the next few days. Thus far they have felt handicapped by the fact that the Spanish admiral knew the whereabouts of our ships, while we are in a state of doubt as to the location of his. The officials here regard it as essential during the next few days to reverse this condition so that the Spanish admiral will be moving in the dark while our officers will be posted.

The department, doubtless, is informed

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TO DESTROY THE SPANISH FORTIFICATIONS IN CUBA.

THIS Government map shows the fortifications in Cuban waters that the American fleet has been ordered to destroy. The information and location of these fortifications was given to our Government by Gen. Gomez, and a floating "destroying" squadron has been formed of the monitor Amphitrite and the gunboats Wilmington and Nashville to raze these strongholds of Spain. The squadron has received orders from Washington to wipe out these obstructions as effectively as were the Matanzas forts. The Nashville and Amphitrite have left Key West, and it is presumed that this is their mission.

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